

# RUT

- Ru'stick.** *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.]
1. Rural; country.  
By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,  
and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a  
knight, though fostered so by the mufes, as many times the  
very *rufick* people left both their delights and profits to harken  
to his fongs. *Sidney, b. ii.*
  2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.  
An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly  
behaviour, when his *rufick* airs have grown up with him till  
the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*
  3. Brutal; savage.  
My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r  
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;  
Some *rufick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despite,  
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*
  4. Artless; honest; simple.  
Plain; unadorned.  
An altar stood, *rufick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*  
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,  
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rufick* throne. *Pope.*
  - Ru'stick.** *n.f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the  
country.  
As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rufick*, all  
this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-  
thily zailed at. *South.*
  - Ru'stiness.** *n.f.* [*from rufy.*] The state of being rusty.  
**To Ru'stle.** *v. n.* [*hijzelan*, Saxon.] To make a low con-  
tinued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.  
Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *ruffling* of silks, be-  
tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
He is coming; I hear the straw *ruffle*. *Shakefp.*  
This life  
Is nobler than attending for a check;  
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;  
Prouder, than *ruffling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakefp.*  
Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air  
Brush'd with the his of *ruffling* wings. *Milton.*  
Brush'd with the his of *ruffling* wings,  
*Ruffling* from ev'ry quarter of the sky,  
North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*  
All begin the attack;  
Fans clap, silks *ruffle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*  
Not less their number than the milk-white swans,  
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruffling* wings. *Pe.*
  - Ru'sty.** *adj.* [*from rust.*]
  1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.  
After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war  
with a *rusty* sword and empty purse. *Howel.*  
Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*
  2. Impaired by inactivity.  
Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,  
Is *rusty* grown. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*
  - To Ru't.** *v. n.* [*ruir*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used  
of deer.
  - Ru'r.** *n.f.* [*rut*, Fr.]
  1. Copulation of deer.  
The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that  
they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-  
neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,  
they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



# RYE

- The ground hereof was the observation of this part in *decey*  
after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *See.*
1. [*Rute*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.
  - RUTH.** *n.f.* [*from rue.*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow  
for the misery of another.  
The Britons, by Maximilian laid way  
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,  
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Quen.*  
All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*  
She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth  
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;  
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Fairfax.*  
The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*
  - Ru'thful.** *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] *Ruthful*; woful; sorrowful.  
The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving expe-  
rience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with  
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
  - Ru'thfully.** *adv.* [*from ruthful*.]
  1. Wofully; sadly.  
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the  
enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
  2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found  
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries  
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
  3. Wofully. In irony.  
By this Minerva's friend bereft  
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes  
*Ruthfully* smear'd. *Chapman's Æneis.*
  - Ru'thless.** *adj.* [*from ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-  
passionate; barbarous.  
What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?  
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?  
The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;  
And when I start, the cruel people laugh.  
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,  
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Shakefp.*  
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,  
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pepe.*  
To *ruthless* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,  
Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*
  - Ru'thlessness.** *n.f.* [*from ruthless*.] Want of pity.
  - Ru'thlessly.** *adv.* [*from ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly;  
barbarously.
  - Ru'tier.** *n.f.* [*rouriere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or  
course at sea.
  - Ru'ttish.** *adj.* [*from rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;  
lustful; lecherous.  
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of  
the allurements of count Rouffillon, a foolish idle boy; but for  
all that very *ruttish*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*
  - Rye.** *n.f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]
  1. A coarse kind of bread corn.  
Between the acres of the rye,  
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakefp.*  
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than  
wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliiments.*
  2. A defense in a hawk.
  - Rye Grass.** *n.f.* A kind of strong grass.  
Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Martinet.*

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# SAB

- Has in English the same hissing sound as in other  
languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our  
words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a  
continued sibilant.
- In the beginning of words it has invariably its  
natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes ut-  
tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like  
z; as *rose, refuse, resist, offer, nasal, resilient, buoy, business*. It  
sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose, designation*; for  
which I know not whether any rules can be given.
- In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in *this*;  
and sometimes z, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands  
in verbs for *is*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as  
a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: there-  
fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an  
*e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where  
the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,  
anciently *asses*, *wildernesses*, anciently *wildernesses*, *distresses*, an-  
ciently *distresses*.
- SABA'OTH.** [*n.f.*] An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*,  
*SABBATH.* [*n.f.*] French; *sabatum*, Latin.]
1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them  
established among Christians for public worship; the seventh  
day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.  
Holy Lord God of *sabbath*. *Common Prayer.*  
I purpose,  
And by my holy *sabbath* have I sworn,  
To have the due and forfeit of my bond.  
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,  
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Shakepeare.*  
Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free  
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,  
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,  
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:  
Such as blest angels exercise above,  
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;  
Such *sabbaths* as that one the now enjoys,  
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:  
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,  
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*
  2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.  
Never any *sabbath* of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*  
Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,  
Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,  
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*  
Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,  
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*
  - SAB'ATHBREAKER.** *n.f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of  
the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.  
The usurper is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough  
goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*
  - SABBA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. *from sab-*  
*bath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing inter-  
mission of labour.  
The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and  
after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-  
stance of great moment. *Ferber.*
  - SAB'BATISM.** *n.f.* [*from sabatum*, Latin.] Observance of the  
*sabbath* superstitiously rigid.
  - SABINE.** *n.f.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.  
*Sabine* or *savin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought  
into any form by clippings, much beyond any of the sorts of  
trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Martinet.*
  - SAB'LE.** *n.f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.  
*Sable* is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,  
being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the  
perfection of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.  
Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gen-  
tleman's arms. *Peascham on Blazoning.*  
Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,  
he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sable*. *Kneller.*  
The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*
  - SAB'LE.** *adj.* [*Fr.*] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

# SAC

- By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,  
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,  
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade  
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*  
With him inthron'd  
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,  
The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
They soon begin that tragick play,  
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:  
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,  
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*  
Adoring first the genius of the place,  
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*
- SAB'LIÈRE.** *n.f.* [*French*.]
1. A sandpit. *Boileau.*
  2. [*In carpentry*.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,  
as a beam. *Bailey.*
  - SAB'ERE.** *n.f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]  
A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a fauchion.  
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;  
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;  
I ask no other blessing of my stars,  
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*  
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,  
In the vile habit of a village slave,  
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
  - SABULO'SITY.** *n.f.* [*from sabuleus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.
  - SABULOUS.** *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.
  - SACCADE.** *n.f.* [*French*.] A violent check the rider gives  
his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-  
rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*
  - SACCHARINE.** *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or  
any other of the chief qualities of sugar.  
Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the  
leaves of most plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliiments.*
  - SACERDO'TAL.** *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging  
to the priesthood.  
They have several offices and prayers, especially for the  
dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*  
He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal*  
orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add  
dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the  
importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*
  - SACHEL.** *n.f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
  - SACK.** *n.f.* [*sack*, Hebrew; *saccus*, Latin; *sack*, Sax.]  
It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,  
and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]
  1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.  
Our *sack*; shall be a mean to sack the city,  
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into  
*sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Kneller.*
  2. The measure of three bushels.
  3. A woman's loose robe.
  - To SACK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
  1. To put in bags.  
Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,  
The gift is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*
  2. [*From sack*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to  
plunder.  
Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale in-  
habitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Speiser on Ireland.*  
I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,  
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?  
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*  
Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand  
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land?  
The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being  
twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South's Sermons.*  
The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of  
the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of  
seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take  
Who